

"Palma, the murderous Italian captured at Azusa yesterday and brought back to the city."

"A lively debate in the Council over the question of insuring the city's buildings."

The



Times.

TENTH YEAR.

"Times" Advertising Rates.
Line Schedule.

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1, 1890.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—"Wanted,"

"For Sale," etc., 5 cents per Acre or line \$1.50

per line per month.

SQUARE ADVERTISING, DISPLAYED.

RUN OF THE PAPER, \$3.75 per square per month, with extra charges for preferred position, display, etc. One square contains 6 lines and equates a scale of discounts to regular and large advertisers. One square contains 6 lines and one-half page, 12 lines; one-half page, 26 lines; one-quarter page, 13 lines; one-eighth page, 6 lines; one-sixteenth page, 3 lines. Further information on application at the office.

READING NOTICES, in double-leaded Nonpareil, 15 cents; in single-leaded, 10 cents; 25 cents; on other pages, 20 cents; in single-leaded Nonpareil, 15 cents; by the month, \$2.50; by the year, \$30.00. Extra charge, 10 cents per line each insertion; by the month, \$1.50 per line. Professional cards, per Acre line, \$2.50; per line, per month, 25 cents. Reading notices, in leaded Nonpareil, each insertion, per line, 10 cents; in single, 10 cents.

ADRESSES, Telephone No. 25.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

TIMES BUILDING,

Los Angeles Cal.

Amusements.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER.

H. C. WYATT, Lessee and Manager.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1890.

—Grand Benefit:

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FOUR GOOD INDIANS.

A Rumored Fight With Red-skin Marauders.

Ranchmen Become Tired of the Hostiles' Depredations.

A Skirmish Occurs and a Quartette of Braves Are Killed.

The Bad Lands Camp Moved Back Into the Rough Country—Great Excitement Near Oklahoma.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Gen. Miles this morning received a telegram from Buffalo Gap, S. D., saying: "Ranchmen and Indians have had a slight skirmish. The situation is becoming serious, for the settlers are unarmed. Can you send fifty good rifles and ammunition, so that the settlers can defend themselves?"

The General will leave for the scene of the Indian troubles tomorrow.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—A special from Custer says that not far from Buffalo Gap, T. W. Warren, a ranchman, with four of his men, attacked a raiding party of Indians and killed four. This story is not verified.

A special from Rapid City, S. D., says that a band of Indians from Little Wound's camp have been raiding deserted ranches, killing and running off stock, burning hay and grain and stealing household goods.

Today twenty armed men left Rapid City for the Indian camp. They will be joined by ranchmen and if they are not interrupted by troops, will attack the Indians.

MOVING FURTHER IN.

The Bee's Pine Ridge special says: A scout came in tonight and reported that no sooner had the hostile chiefs returned home from council held Saturday than they proceeded to move their camp several miles deeper into the Bad Lands, instead of continuing a move thereto as advised by Gen. Brooke.

DANCING IN OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE (I. T.), Dec. 8.—Couriers arrived this afternoon, bringing information that the uncivilized tribes of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches just west of the Oklahoma border-line, are in a state of high excitement over a ghost dance started by runners from the Dakota Sioux. They are very threatening, and Government Agent Steele has asked the Legislature to take immediate action by which the citizens can organize a militia company for protection. The craze among the tribes east of here has subsided.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

King Kalakaua Axious for Its Speedy Consumption.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Mr. Carter, Minister from Hawaii, left the city tonight for San Francisco to consult with King Kalakaua. To a reporter he expressed the belief that the story from San Francisco that the King is here on a mission of annexation is an absurd invention. He said: "I am free to say that he is anxious for the extension of the reciprocity plan to the products of the islands, and it is, naturally, on that subject that he wants to talk to me. He is a firm believer in the benefits of general reciprocity, and eager to see it consummated. I should be glad also if the thing could be done, but do not think it wise to take any steps in that direction at present, in view of the attitude of the political parties. The late election effectively blocks us for the present."

BOUGHT ON THE RISE.

Colorado Smelters Squeezed by the Sudden Drop in Silver.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The Herald's Denver special says: The unsettled condition of the silver market is causing serious trouble among the Colorado smelters and miners, producing low-grade ores.

Unless something is speedily done by Congress hundreds of low-grade mines in the State will be compelled to close down. When the price of silver went up under the present silver bull low-grade producers sent thousands of tons of ore to the smelters, which was purchased at an advanced price. The smelters are now loaded down with low-grade ore which cannot be sold at a profit at the present price of silver. They figure the loss since the beginning of the present decline at 10 cents per ounce on \$4,500,000 worth of the mineral. Hundreds of mines are expecting to shut down.

Destitute Dakota Farmers.

(S. D.) Dec. 8.—Lieut.-Gov. Fletcher confirms the reports of destitution in South Dakota. He declares that the boomers are trying to conceal the facts, and says that in seven counties, on account of the loss of crops through drought during the past three years, the farmers are destitute, and will starve unless aided. Aid is being contributed by citizens of the State, but he thinks a general appeal should be made.

An Offer for the Strip.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—John A. Blair, secretary of the Cherokee Strip Live-stock Association, said today that the association is about to offer Chief Mayes \$20,000,000 for the strip. If accepted, \$1,000,000 cash will be paid down and the remainder will go to England to sell bonds on the land.

A Thief and a Murderer.

CLEVELAND (O.), Dec. 8.—John G. Fletcher confirms the reports of destination in South Dakota. He declares that the boomers are trying to conceal the facts, and says that in seven counties, on account of the loss of crops through drought during the past three years, the farmers are destitute, and will starve unless aided. Aid is being contributed by citizens of the State, but he thinks a general appeal should be made.

The Presidents Called Together.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—J. Pierpont Morgan has sent a telegraphic invitation to the presidents of all railroads west of Chicago to meet at his house on the 15th, for the purpose of discussing the railroad situation with a view of renewing the "presidents' agreement."

Woman's Exchange, No. 123 East Fourth street, opening December 9 and 10. Novelties, Indian baskets, drawn work, Mexican engraved leather.

DIED

JACKSON—At Buile City, Mont., Nov. 7, of pneumonia. Harry E. Jackson, brother of Mr. E. J. Jenkins and brother of Carrie E. Jackson of Los Angeles.

STUDLIO—In Buile City, Mo., Dec. 8, 1890, at 11:30 a. m. Mrs. Adelina Malino and Estudillo, wife of Jose G. Estudillo.

Funeral services at the Fort St. M. E. Church at 10 a. m. Wednesday.

INTERMENT, Evergreen Cemetery.

Friends are invited to attend without

any expense.

Suit for Breach of Contract.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Pierre Wibaux, a wealthy Montana cattleman, today began two suits, aggregating \$90,000, against Nelson Morris, the packer.

The suits were for breach of contract and for damages for alleged failure to carry out an agreement whereby Morris was to take from plaintiff a large number of cattle at a certain price.

Stabbed by Poles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Peter Dempsey, a cousin of Jack Dempsey,

the prize-fighter, while endeavoring to save Mary Allen, a pretty 16-year-old girl, from a criminal assault by two Poles in Brooklyn last night, was probably fatally stabbed. His assailants were arrested.

Pardon by the President.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 8.—Dock Smart, a United States prisoner serving a life sentence in the Ohio prison, from Tucson, Ariz., for attempted train robbery, has been pardoned by President Harrison, an investigation having proved him innocent.

Summoned to Washington.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Dec. 8.—United States Minister Ryan to Mexico passed through the city for Washington today. He has been summoned to the capital by the Secretary of State, for some reason unknown to himself. He denied that he contemplated resigning.

RAILROAD TARIFFS.

CHAIRMAN WALKER DISCUSSES RATE-CUTTING.

A New General Manager for the Union Pacific—Portrait Morgan Calls a Meeting of the Presidents.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The Journal of Finance today made public for the first time a lengthy letter written by Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association to various railroad presidents, on the general condition of railway affairs and plans for reforms in the present methods. He says that the present legislative attitude of Congress and the States is injurious, but railroad difficulties are not wholly due to that cause. Competition it is true, exists among carriers, is ruinous, simple, and at this situation, he says, pleases the unreflecting public and the necessary inference is that the railroads are playing their adversaries' game. He refers to the fact that during the past fifteen years about one-third of the railway mileage in the United States has been reorganized or passed through foreclosure proceedings. He does not believe that this suicidal process is beyond control, but says that radical changes are required. He points out reasons for the collapse of the railroads.

It is presumed that the contractor will take such precautions in future as will render such accidents impossible, as one experience of the kind is enough for an ordinary lifetime.

The Great Northern train was detained some time, as the track was blocked by boards supporting the walls of the trench.

STREET WORK.

Annual Report of Superintendent Morford.

Street Superintendent Morford yesterday filed his report, showing the work of his office during the year.

The report shows 60,520 linear feet of street graded and gravelled during the year at a cost of \$10,954.85. This makes a total of \$16,888 feet of graded and gravelled within the city. The number of feet of paved streets made \$0,070; cost of same, \$17,570.60, making a total of 105,996 feet of paved street in the city, with a total of 24,482 linear feet of sewer and paved and unpaved streets now in the city.

Number of linear feet of sewers laid in the city during the year (excluding paved sewers), \$0,088; cost of same, \$30,488.80; making a total of \$19,750.82, exclusive of paving.

During the year 9127 permits were issued, of which 1436 were for gas and sewer connections, 239 to construct cement sidewalks, representing 29,460 linear feet of sidewalk, 219 to place building materials in streets, 239 to improve streets, sidewalks, lowering curbs, making driveways, etc.

Notices were posted, under the Vrooman Act, to the number of 2946.

The work was painted and placed in position 3000 street posts, 630 posts, and 350 signs and posts ready.

The superintendent protests against the manner in which the bonded sewers have been and are being constructed. He states: "The bonded are poorly made, and are not considered reliable. Second and Flower streets the joints are open and the pipe is cracked and broken. My reason for embracing my protest in this report is that the work, after these sewers are completed, will be under the supervision of the Street Superintendent, and when anything is wrong he will be the officer that will be blamed, when, in fact, he has no control of the work. I am in this position, which is authorized by the Council to finally accept these bonded sewers."

The superintendent says he has completed a record of the work, sewer connections, laid made in the old city charter and the Vrooman Act; also a record showing all the private sewer connections.

NEW ICE COMPANY.

A Solid Institution That Commenced Business Yesterday.

The Consumers' Ice Company commenced business yesterday under the most favorable auspices. This company was organized some months ago by L. H. Bryson, who is the president and principal stockholder, and includes among the shareholders, such men as Maj. George H. Bonebrake and John Bryson, Sr. The property at No. 632 Alis street was purchased, and one of the best plants ever constructed was ordered. No time was lost, and yesterday the company commenced selling its product.

THE REPORTER visited the works yesterday afternoon, and was shown the work

in progress. Mr. A. H. Williams, the superintendent, William Weston, who has had entire charge of the erection of the machinery. The engine is 150 horse power, of the famous Corliss pattern, and was first started up last Tuesday, making about 1000 tons stored up for an emergency, so that there will be no danger of running short.

Mr. Bryson yesterday stated that he proposed to double his plant at once, and the machinery is to be procured from a firm in New York.

Although the company only commenced selling ice yesterday, the factory has been in operation for a week, and now has eighty tons stored up for an emergency, so that there will be no danger of running short.

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TWO DARING MEN.

They Will Use a Balloon to Reach the Pole.

PLAN OF FRENCH SCIENTISTS.

An Arctic Expedition from Which Great Results are Expected—The Air Ship Which is to Solve the Problem of the Ages—Previous Disasters.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] What is at the north pole—land, ice or open water? To solve this problem many daring men have lost their lives, and now two ingenious Frenchmen propose to try the solution by a new process. They have secured the money, perfected their plans and set the laborers to work on the machinery, and now announce that they will start for the pole early in May, 1892.

In strictness of language their plan is not new, but is a new application of an old



THE BALLOON EN ROUTE.

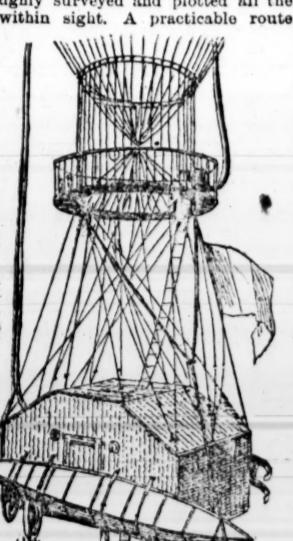
plan—by balloon—but their balloon and attachments are so very ingenious that scientific men say their plan appears feasible, and much may be discussed, even though the idea is not new.

The projectors are M. Desancon, aeronaut, and Gustav Hermite, astronomer, both active members of the French school of aerial navigation. Professor Silbermann in 1870 and Professor Sivel in 1874 presented elaborate calculations showing that it was theoretically possible to reach the pole by balloon, but the present projectors have adopted plans different from those of either.

Their balloon is to be a perfect sphere with a diameter of nearly 100 feet, and containing about 20,000 cubic yards, and this is to be inflated with pure hydrogen gas, which will require a lifting power of 16,000 pounds (about 35,000 pounds), the material of which is a special Chinese silk, varnished with a new preparation of their own invention, which will, they think, render it absolutely safe. So far the design is old, but they will have a smaller balloon inside of the large one, cigar shaped in its ordinary form, but with flexible sides, and to fill this they will have a small generator in the car below, and with an automatic arrangement registering every variation in the force of the gas. As this smaller interior balloon can be expanded and contracted at will, they expect by to correct all the deviations of the larger globe.

The deviations are calculated upon the established facts that for each rise of 5,800 feet of the sphere there is a decrease of the lifting power of the gas, and many minor variations must be expected from changes of temperature. In addition twenty little globes, or balloonsets, will be attached to the rim of the car, which can be filled at will. The car is to be wonderfully complete structure, capable of accommodating five men and eight dogs, with provisions for a month, and water casks, which are to be prevented from freezing by chemical coating. To it are to be attached a sled, a boat, guide rope and other necessary articles, and in it are to be photographic and other scientific apparatus.

These particulars indicate the plan. Arrived on the southern border of one of those great ice cliffs, or islands, in the ice showing open water, which no explorer has been able to pass, they will form camp and set their balloon in order. Secured by the guide rope, they will ascend say 3,000 feet, and remain till they have thoroughly surveyed and plotted all the area within sight. A practicable route



EXTERIOR OF THE CAR.

over the ice cliffs may be discovered, or they may find that the open water is narrow; in either case they will cross to the north with sled and boat, and proceed as before. If not they will try at some other point until, if necessary, they have surveyed and mapped out all the northern edge of the attainable region.

But they are confident no insuperable cliffs or open water will be found. On the contrary, they have demonstrated to their own satisfaction just where ocean and wind will suit them and have published a map of their intended route. They will reach the northern point or spitsbergen in July, proceed thence straight north to the pole, and keeping exactly straight on (consequently going south from the pole) they will arrive on the inhabited coast of Alaska, or the opposite coast of Asia—in a few days! It is to be hoped they may. And really if the wind is favorable their estimate of ten days at the farthest is not unreasonable, for from the last easily attainable point on the one side to the first on the other is but 1,500 miles or so; but counting from the most northern point reached the interval is much less.

The unknown north seems to possess a terrible fascination for many minds, and the records made by daring men in trying to explore it are enough to give the ordinary mind a chill. It is certain that Norwe

and Icelanders sailed far up the west coast of Greenland over 500 years ago and soon had flourishing colonies there and in Spitzbergen. In 1850 the Zeno brothers, Venetians, went north of the most northern Icelandic settlements, and in 1497 John and Sebastian Cabot got as far north as 67 degrees, before deciding that they could sail around America by that route. The idea of a northwest passage to Asia was then taken up and pursued with great ardor for over three centuries. Expedition after expedition failed, crew after crew perished, but new men were always found eager to make the attempt.

In 1533 Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed for Nova Zembla, but he and all his men were lost. In 1555-57 Davis explored the strait that bears his name. Next Hendrik Hudson beat all previous records by sailing up to latitude 80 degrees, but on a subsequent expedition was lost. All the inlets of Hudson's bay were searched by Englishmen, who insisted that it had been sailing to the Pacific, and the Russians struggled as desperately from the east, but all failed and were crushed. In 1820-23 Von Spee made his celebrated sledge expedition and reported "an open polar sea." This set all the explorers on a new tack.

As late as 1745 the British parliament offered a reward of £20,000 to any one who should discover a passage westward from Hudson's bay.

After a dozen expeditions had failed Capt. Parry and Sir John Franklin took up the work of searching for the northwest passage. From 1818-1848 they and their numerous associates were the heroes of Arctic exploration, and Sir John and all his men became its martyrs. Capt. Parry invented the boat sledges, with which he reached 82 degrees, 45 minutes north, in 1855. Wintering on Melville Island, he established a theatre and newspaper to amuse his crews. The pathetic story of Sir John Franklin and the many search expeditions on his account are familiar to the public.

Private and public expeditions of every kind multiplied till the whole northern coast of America was explored, and still new and more eager projectors came forward to seek the north pole. On May 18, 1861, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and one companion, Herr Knorr, reached a point of land in latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes, and longitude 70 degrees, 30 minutes, but could go no farther, as the rotten ice and water would support neither boat nor sledges. Yet Dr. Hayes insists that he saw stretching far away the open polar sea, and in it a mountain, "the most northern known land on the globe."

Many other expeditions got nearly as far north, and finally Capt. Charles Francis Hall, of the "American Arctic expedition," on Aug. 24, 1871, reached latitude 82 degrees, 16 minutes.

The Greeley expedition was the last to excite general interest, and in at least one

plan—by balloon—but their balloon and attachments are so very ingenious that scientific men say their plan appears feasible, and much may be discussed, even though the idea is not new.

The projectors are M. Desancon, aeronaut, and Gustav Hermite, astronomer, both active members of the French school of aerial navigation. Professor Silbermann in 1870 and Professor Sivel in 1874 presented elaborate calculations showing that it was theoretically possible to reach the pole by balloon, but the present projectors have adopted plans different from those of either.

Their balloon is to be a perfect sphere with a diameter of nearly 100 feet, and containing about 20,000 cubic yards, and this is to be inflated with pure hydrogen gas, which will require a lifting power of 16,000 pounds (about 35,000 pounds), the material of which is a special Chinese silk, varnished with a new preparation of their own invention, which will, they think, render it absolutely safe. So far the design is old, but they will have a smaller balloon inside of the large one, cigar shaped in its ordinary form, but with flexible sides, and to fill this they will have a small generator in the car below, and with an automatic arrangement registering every variation in the force of the gas. As this smaller interior balloon can be expanded and contracted at will, they expect by to correct all the deviations of the larger globe.

The deviations are calculated upon the established facts that for each rise of 5,800 feet of the sphere there is a decrease of the lifting power of the gas, and many minor variations must be expected from changes of temperature. In addition twenty little globes, or balloonsets, will be attached to the rim of the car, which can be filled at will. The car is to be wonderfully complete structure, capable of accommodating five men and eight dogs, with provisions for a month, and water casks, which are to be prevented from freezing by chemical coating. To it are to be attached a sled, a boat, guide rope and other necessary articles, and in it are to be photographic and other scientific apparatus.

These particulars indicate the plan. Arrived on the southern border of one of those great ice cliffs, or islands, in the ice showing open water, which no explorer has been able to pass, they will form camp and set their balloon in order. Secured by the guide rope, they will ascend say 3,000 feet, and remain till they have thoroughly surveyed and plotted all the area within sight. A practicable route

is to be found in the interior of the car, which is to be a perfect sphere with a diameter of nearly 100 feet, and containing about 20,000 cubic yards, and this is to be inflated with pure hydrogen gas, which will require a lifting power of 16,000 pounds (about 35,000 pounds), the material of which is a special Chinese silk, varnished with a new preparation of their own invention, which will, they think, render it absolutely safe. So far the design is old, but they will have a smaller balloon inside of the large one, cigar shaped in its ordinary form, but with flexible sides, and to fill this they will have a small generator in the car below, and with an automatic arrangement registering every variation in the force of the gas. As this smaller interior balloon can be expanded and contracted at will, they expect by to correct all the deviations of the larger globe.

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THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Our Holiday Stock Teams With Bargains.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

You May Be Sure of Finding the Right Kind at Proper Prices
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PEOPLE'S STORE.

Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1890.

Notwithstanding the great rush for Holiday Goods, the universal favor with which our opening has been received, and the substantial endorsement ever since in the shape of steady ever-flowing crowds in and out of the store—we have determined to rush things little. When we turn down the last page of our calendar and see the big '91 staring us in the face, we will have placed in most every home within reach, a good substantial remembrance of the People's Store, and the Holiday Season of 1890—in the shape of one of our great bargains. Our stock this year is惊异 not only with bargains, but all the novelties of the season. In Books we are making special efforts. Our orders were placed way back last summer, right where the books grow, and you may be sure they are of the right kind and will be sold at proper prices. We append a few prices and respectfully solicit an early inspection of the goods themselves.

Publishers' Price.

\$1.25 Red Line Poets, gilt edge, all titles, \$4.95

6.00 Bible Gaiety, large 4to, \$1.95

6.00 Dante's Inferno, large 4to, \$1.95

6.00 Milton's Paradise Lost, large 4to, \$1.95

6.00 Purgatory and Paradise, large 4to, \$1.95

5.00 Bible Pictures, large 4to, new \$1.95

1.50 E. P. H. Works, all titles, \$1.95

1.50 Louisa M. Alcott's Works, all titles, \$1.95

1.50 Mrs. Southworth's Works, all titles, \$1.95

1.50 Remond, by Mrs. H. H. Jackson, \$1.95

1.50 Beau Hur, by Lew Wallace, \$1.95

1.50 Fair God, by Lew Wallace, \$1.95

12.50 Webster's International Dictionary, sheep binding, in one volume, \$8.05

Over 25,000 copies of juvenile books from the little we A B C at 3c to the best of our knowledge and art books.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments and Hymnals to fit all purposes.

Photograph, autograph and Scrap Albums in every conceivable style and shape. New ideas and styles never before seen in this city or in our own importation, selected by Mr. D. A. Hamburger while abroad this summer.

Christmas Cards and Booklets, from 1c up, can be found at the stationary department.

Writing Books have been made a special feature. We have them in both the old style fancy box shape and the new lap style, in all kinds of leather and at all prices.

Our plush Goods stock contains all the out-of-style styles, and we can assure you the prices are right. We will keep open house every night until Christmas, so if you can't get around in the daytime come after supper. It will pay you to get posted on the price of things.

COTTON DRESS PATTERNS \$2.40.

We offer this week the handsome combination dress pattern ever put together and for half what they are worth. 8 yards, double-fold cashmere with 1 1/4 yards velvet to match, making a very rich suit, and worth \$25; for this week \$13.95.

Clothing Department.

\$1.10 Hammers and Hatchets, each, \$1.50

10.00 Baseballs, \$1.50

10.00 Tennis Rackets, \$1.50

10.00 Tool Chests, \$1.50

10.00 Jack Straws, \$1.50

10.00 Wash sets complete, \$1.50

10.00 Pogo Game, \$1.50

10.00 Children's Rocking Chairs, \$1.50

10.00 China Cup and Saucers, \$1.50

10.00 Doll Buggies, \$1.50

10.00 Shaving Mug, decorated, \$1.50

10.00 Toy Trucks, \$1.50

10.00 Dolls, \$1.50

10.00 Two-wheel Wagons, \$1.50

12.50 Kindergarten Blackboard, \$1.50

A. HAMBURGER & SONS

TOY Department.

\$1.10 Hammers and Hatchets, each, \$1.50

10.00 Baseballs, \$1.50

10.00 Tennis Rackets, \$1.50

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SPECIAL NOTICE

OF THE

MAIN-ST. SAVINGS BANK

AND TRUST CO.

FIVE-CENT DEPOSIT STAMPS.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the above institution it was resolved that in order to increase the usefulness of the Bank and to encourage small depositors to use the Bank, the following deposit stamps be adopted after January 1, 1891.

This system has been in use many years in Europe and is now adopted by the Bank of the United States and is especially beneficial tending to teach children and young people the advantage of saving money.

Each stamp is good for one cent of the city for the sale of the five-cent deposit stamp. Each purchaser of two deposit stamps will receive one with a leaf of ten leaves, each leaf for twenty stamps.

The agent will then send the name and number of each book purchased to the Bank.

Wherever a child has a leaf with twenty stamps, he can bring this or send it by mail to the Bank.

You can open a regular deposit book with one dollar to your credit and whenever a leaf is filled and sent to the Bank, another leaf is given on your passbook for the entire amount book to be filled and brought to the Bank at one time.

The Main-Street Savings Bank and Trust Co.,

Incorporated October 28, 1890 has had 800 depositors at the time, and its total resources are \$356,000.17.

The Bank is already on a paying basis, and its growth has been very satisfactory to its depositors and stockholders.

11.00 The Bank is composed of the following well-known citizens: CHARLES FOERMAN, L. W. HELLMAN, J. J. SCHALLERT, I. N. VAN NUYS, J. H. JONES, G. G. GRFFITH, GEORGE H. PIKE, A. HAAS, J. B. LANKERSHIM.

12.50 Clothing Department.

\$1.00 Heavy unbleached Socks, \$1.04

1.49 Trousers, indigo or 4-in-hand

Scots, \$1.00

1.50 Gray Merino Undershirts, \$1.00

1.00 Boys' gray wool Waist, \$1.00

1.50 All-wool scarlet Undershirt, \$1.00

1.50 Boys' knee Pants, \$1.00

1.50 Boys' scotch plaid Suits, \$1.00

1.75 Men's tweed Overcoats, \$1.00

1.75 Men's Corduroy Suits, \$1.00

1.50 Black worsted Diagonal Suits, \$1.00

12.50 Hat Department.

\$1.00 Infants' felt Hats, \$1.00

1.50 Boys' soft finished Crushers, \$1.00

1.50 Men's black soft Hats, \$1.00

1.50 Boys' stitched cord'ry Hat, \$1.00

1.50 Men's felt pocket Hats, \$1.00

1.25 Children's silk fur Turbans, \$1.00

1.50 Men's genuine fur-feits, \$1.00

12.50 Shoe Department.

\$1.00 Silk Plushes, all shades, \$1.00

1.50 Surah Socks, \$1.00

1.50 EVENING SHADES.

.50 Cashmires, all light colors, \$1.00

.75 Black Melton Cloth, \$1.00

1.50 Drap de Alme Cloth, \$1.00

.65 Black Cashmere, \$1.00

Colored Dye Goods.

Worth. Silk Plushes, all shades, \$1.00

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